First discovery of polacanthine ankylosaur dinosaur in Asia

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Abstract A new dinosaur, *Taohelong jinchengensis* gen. et sp. nov., is described based on material (a proximo-middle caudal vertebra, three dorsal ribs, an almost complete left ilium, and several armors including a partial sacral shield) from the Lower Cretaceous Hekou Group in Lanzhou-Minhe Basin, north-central China. *Taohelong jinchengensis* possesses three autapomorphies: neural canal of proximo-middle caudal inverted trapezium, lateral edge of preacetabular process inverted "S" -shaped in dorsal view, and sacral shield composed of various-sized and irregularly-arranged osteoderms. Cladistic analysis shows that *Taohelong* is a member of polacanthine nodosaurid ankylosaur, and is the sister taxon of *Polacanthus foxii* from the Early Cretaceous Barremian of England. Here Polacanthinae is defined as the most inclusive clade containing *Polacanthus foxii* Owen, 1865 but not Ankylosaurus magniventris Brown, 1908 or *Panoplosaurus mirus* Lambe, 1919. *Taohelong* represents the first occurrence of polacanthine in Asia, and indicates again the existence of a rich and unique dinosaur assemblage in the Lower Cretaceous Hekou Group in the Lanzhou-Minhe Basin.

Key words Lanzhou-Minhe Basin, Gansu; Lower Cretaceous; Hekou Group; Ankylosauria, Polacanthinae

多刺甲龙亚科恐龙在亚洲的首次发现

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摘要:基于采自兰州-民和盆地下白垩统河口群中的化石(一前中部尾椎,三根背肋,一

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个近乎完整的左髂骨和若干甲片)建立恐龙一新属种:金城洮河龙(Taohelong jinchengensis gen. et sp. nov.)。洮河龙具有三个自有裔征:前中部尾椎神经孔呈倒立的梯形,髂骨前突外侧缘背视呈翻转"S"形及荐盾由大小不一排列无规则的甲片愈合而成。分支系统分析表明洮河龙属甲龙类结节龙科中的多刺甲龙亚科,并且和发现于英国早白垩世巴雷姆期的Polacanthus foxii是姐妹群。洮河龙代表了多刺甲龙亚科化石在亚洲的首次发现,也再次表明兰州-民和盆地的河口群蕴含着一个丰富而独特的恐龙化石组合。

关键词: 甘肃兰州-民和盆地,早白垩世,河口群,甲龙类,多刺甲龙亚科中图法分类号: Q915.864 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1000-3118(2013)04-0265-13

兰州-民和盆地位于甘肃、青海两省交界地带,是印支运动后在祁连褶皱系基底上发育形成的中新生代断拗山间盆地,其中广泛发育出露良好的下白垩统河口群(叶留生,1980; 宋杰己,1993; 孟自芳,1994; 吉利民,1995; 蔡雄飞等,2001)。自其和日格、于庆文(1999)首次报道在兰州-民和盆地发现恐龙足印化石之后不久,在永靖县盐锅峡镇老虎口一带发现了大量以恐龙足迹为主的遗迹化石(Zhang et al.,2006)。2002年,首个恐龙骨骼化石发现于盆地东部,被命名为巨齿兰州龙(Lanzhousaurus magnidens)(You et al.,2005), 这是世界上已知牙齿最大的植食性恐龙。2006和2008年又分别报道了两个基于巨龙形类蜥脚类: 刘家峡黄河巨龙(Huanghetitan liujiaxiaensis)(You et al.,2006)和炳灵大夏巨龙(Daxiatitan binglingi)(You et al.,2008)。此外,尚有若干恐龙类、龟鳖类和鱼类等化石正在研究中。本文记述的是发现于该盆地永靖县和临洮县交界地带的一甲龙类恐龙化石(图1)。研究表明,这一新标本属多刺甲龙亚科成员,代表了该类化石在亚洲的首次发现,对于研究甲龙类的演化和分布具有重要意义。

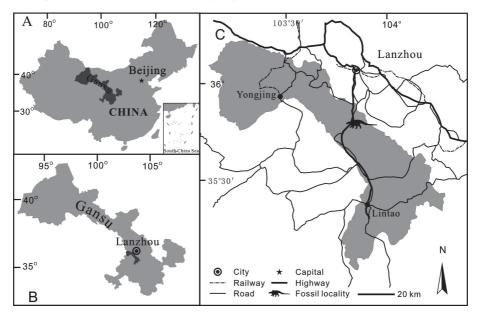


图 1 金城洮河龙化石产地位于中国(A)甘肃省(B)临洮县和永靖县的交界地带(C)

Fig. 1 Taohelong jinchengensis gen. et sp. nov. is recovered near the border of Yongjing and Lintao counties (C) in Gansu Province (B) of China (A)

河口群为一套湖泊相为主的红色碎屑岩、泥岩沉积,最大厚度约4800 m, 可划分为8个非正式岩石地层单位(李麒麟等,2002)。图2为化石产出层位实测柱状图及其在河口群综合柱状图中的位置。实测剖面中顶部为第四系覆盖物,未见底。化石产于第5个非正式岩石地层单位中部棕红色泥岩夹少量灰绿色粉砂质泥岩层之中,为滨浅湖相沉积。同时在该化石点还发现了蜥脚类的两枚尾椎和一个人字骨。在距该化石点200 m处同一层位发现了不同于刘家峡黄河巨龙和炳灵大夏巨龙的一新的蜥脚类。

甲龙类属鸟臀类恐龙中的有甲类,是剑龙类的姐妹群,以四足行走、四肢较短、独特的头骨构造及身体背侧面披有一排排纵向排列的膜质骨板等为特征。甲龙类发现于除非洲外的各大陆,分布范围从钦莫利阶(Kimmeridgian)到马斯特里赫特阶(Maastrichtian)(Vickaryous et al., 2004)。甲龙类主要包括甲龙科和结节龙科两个科(Coombs, 1971, 1978; Blows, 1987; Thompson et al., 2012)。甲龙科成员头骨宽大于长,尾末端发育有尾锤,而结节龙科成员头骨长明显大于宽,尾末端没有形成尾锤。随着近年

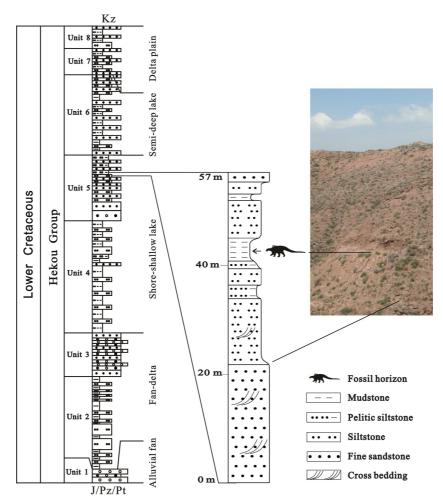


图 2 金城洮河龙产出地层实测柱状图及其在综合柱状图中的位置 箭头所指方向代表化石产出层位

Fig. 2 Stratigraphic section of *Taohelong jinchengensis* gen. et sp. nov.

The arrow directs the fossil horizon

来越来越多甲龙类化石的发现,有些标本显示出了介于甲龙科与结节龙科之间的特征,它们具有甲龙科的头骨和结节龙科的身体,如Polacanthus (Blows, 1987, 1996), Gastonia (Kirkland, 1998)和Peloroplites (Carpenter et al., 2008)等。这些甲龙以独特的大面积愈合的荐盾,基部中空、后侧有凹槽的肩刺和不对称的三角形尾板等特征与甲龙科和结节龙科成员相区别,并被归入多刺甲龙亚科(Polacanthinae)(Kirkland, 1998)。多刺甲龙亚科的分类位置一直不确定,曾被归属于甲龙科(Kirkland, 1998)、基于甲龙类(即甲龙科和结节龙科分异之前的甲龙类)(Carpenter, 2012)或结节龙科(Thompson et al., 2012)。在此我们将多刺甲龙亚科(Polacanthinae)定义为包含Polacanthus foxii Owen, 1865而非Ankylosaurus magniventris Brown, 1908或Panoplosaurus mirus Lambe, 1919的最大包容分支。

1 系统古生物学

恐龙类 Dinosauria Owen, 1842

鸟臀类 Ornithischia Seeley, 1887

有甲类 Thyreophora Nopcsa, 1915

甲龙类 Ankylosauria Osborn, 1923

结节龙科 Family Nodosauridae Marsh, 1890

多刺甲龙亚科 Polacanthinae Wieland, 1911 (sensu Kirkland, 1998) 金城洮河龙(新属、新种) Taohelong jinchengensis gen. et sp. nov.

词源 洮河,献给流经化石产地的黄河上游第二大支流洮河。金城,兰州的古称,距离化石产地不远;金城亦有固若金汤之意,寓意多刺甲龙类背部覆有大片愈合的甲片以保护自己。

正型标本 甘肃恐龙博物馆(Gansu Dinosaur Museum)(甘肃省永靖县盐锅峡镇) GSDM 00021。标本包括一枚缺失右侧横突的前中部尾椎,三根不完整背肋,一个近乎完整的左侧髂骨,两块荐盾,一块三角形尾板,若干甲片及不能辨别的化石碎片。

产地与层位 兰州-民和盆地东部临洮县和永靖县的交界地带(图1)。下白垩统河口群中部的滨浅湖相地层(图2)。

鉴别特征 多刺甲龙亚科成员并具有如下特征组合(*为自有裔征): *前中部尾椎神经孔呈倒立的梯形,前中部尾椎的横突向侧下方延伸,髂骨前突水平位(即背腹向扁),*髂骨前突外侧缘背视呈翻转 "S"形,髋臼窝闭合,荐盾大面积愈合,*荐盾由大小不一排列无规则的甲片愈合而成,三角形尾板不对称。

2 标本记述与对比

2.1 前中部尾椎

一枚前中部尾椎仅缺失右侧横突(图3)。椎体相对较短(5.7 cm), 宽(8.0 cm)略大于高 (7.0 cm)。椎体两侧面向内收缩,腹侧面中央有一浅的纵向凹槽。前关节面近椭圆形,中间有一道纵脊,将其分为左右两半;其表面存在大小不同的凹坑。后关节面呈近四边

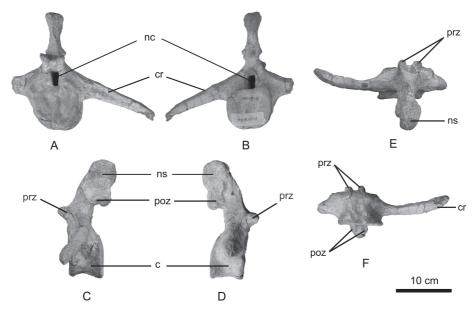


图 3 金城洮河龙前中部尾椎

Fig. 3 Proximo-middle caudal of Taohelong jinchengensis gen. et sp. nov.

A. 近端视 proximal view; B. 远端视 distal view; C. 左侧视 left side view; D. 右侧视 right side view; E. 背视 dorsal view; F. 腹视 ventral view; 缩写 Abbreviations: c. centrum 椎体; cr. co-ossified caudal transverse process and rib 愈合的横突与尾肋; nc. neural canal 神经孔; ns. neural spine 神经脊; poz. postzygapophysis 后关节突; prz. prezygapophysis 前关节突

形, 微凹(深0.8 cm)。在*Gastonia* (Kirkland, 1998)中前后关节面呈心形, 在*Polacanthus* (Blows, 1987, 1996)和*Peloroplites* (Carpenter et al., 2008)中则为圆形。

神经孔呈倒立的等腰梯形向斜下方延伸,而在其他结节龙类中为圆形,如 Peloroplites (Carpenter et al., 2008)中;后视可见神经孔有外翻现象。两前关节突分离,两舌状关节面构成夹角为100°的"V"形。后关节突位于神经脊中部,向后拉长超出椎体后关节面。椎体横突与尾肋愈合,其断面为L型,不仅向侧下方延伸,而且渐细的远端略向前方偏转,使其末端略微超过椎体的前关节面并与椎体腹面几乎持平。而在 Peloroplites中尾肋指向侧下方且末端略微膨大(Carpenter et al., 2008)。神经脊侧向压扁,向背后方倾斜;末端膨大,顶视为卵圆形,其表面有纤维状皱褶。

2.2 背肋

保存有三根不全的背肋(图4)。第一根(图4A)只保留了肋骨的近端,可见明显的肋结节、肋头和肋沟。第二根(图4B)保存较为完整,可见肋头和肋沟,而肋结节在顶端微微突起;近端横断面为"L"形,远端横断面为三角形,末端缺失。第三根(图4C)近端缺失,整个肋条横断面由近及远为亚圆型到椭圆形,应为靠近躯体后部的肋条。根据肋条的弯曲程度可以断定该个体的腹腔较大,为典型的甲龙类肋骨。

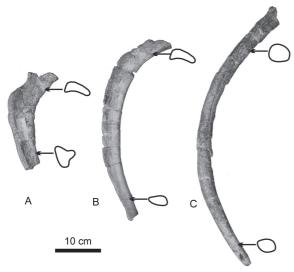


图 4 金城洮河龙三根不全背肋 线条图为箭头所示处横断面形状

Fig. 4 Three partial dorsal ribs of *Taohelong jinchengensis* gen. et sp. nov.

Line drawings show cross-sections of respective rib sections

2.3 髂骨

左侧髂骨(即肠骨)尤其是其前突发育,为典型的甲龙型(图5)。髂骨由髂骨前突、髋臼窝和髂骨后突三部分构成。

扁平的髂骨前突长而宽阔,约占整个髂骨的前2/3。髂骨前突宽度变化不大,但在Polacanthus (Blows, 1987), Peloroplites (Carpenter et al., 2008)和Gastonia (Kirkland, 1998)中髂骨前突向前收缩变窄(图6)。背视髂骨前突外侧缘呈翻转"S"型,内侧缘呈拱形;而Peloroplites和Gastonia的外缘成直线型,Polacanthus (Blows, 1987, 1996)的外缘呈外凸的弧形。髂骨前突末端向腹侧轻微内卷,与Polacanthus, Peloroplites和Gastonia中

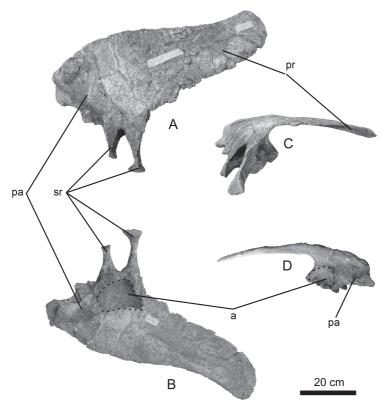


图 5 金城洮河龙左侧髂骨

Fig. 5 Left ilium of Taohelong jinchengensis gen. et sp. nov.

A. 背视 dorsal view; B. 腹视 ventral view; C. 前视 anterior view; D. 后视 posterior view 缩写 Abbreviations: a. acetabulum 髋臼窝; pa. postacetabular portion 髂骨后突; pr. preacetabular portion 髂骨前突; sr. sacral rib 荐肋

平直没有出现内卷相似,而与Mymoorapelta明显向腹侧内卷不同(Kirkland and Carpenter, 1994)。侧视髂骨前突成薄片状,腹面大部为一长椭圆形较浅凹陷占据,而其外缘为一向后渐宽的棱脊并延续至髋臼窝上方。

髋臼窝较深呈半球体凹陷,窝内表面粗糙。髋臼窝的内侧缘与一根完整的荐肋和一根缺失近端的荐肋愈合相连。两根荐肋均两头较粗,中间缩窄,并围成一卵圆形肋间孔。根据荐肋的方位和髂骨前突的延伸方向可以推测髂骨前突中轴与身体中轴的夹角为20°,这与*Polacanthus*接近,而与*Peloroplites*的55°相差较大。

髋臼窝后即为髂骨后突,其末端或有部分缺失,保存长度略大于髋臼窝直径,这和*Polacanthus* (Blows, 1987, 1996)的相似。根据髂骨后突上的断裂面推测其应与两根荐肋相连。

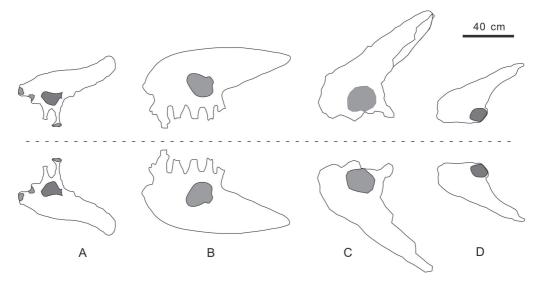


图 6 金城洮河龙(A), Polacanthus foxii (B), Peloroplites (C)和Gastonia (D)髂骨腹视对比 Fig. 6 Comparison of ventral aspects of ilia of Taohelong jinchengensis gen. et sp. nov. (A), Polacanthus foxii (B), Peloroplites (C) and Gastonia (D)

2.4 甲片和荐盾

一甲片呈平行四边形板状(图7A, B), 板状面一面平整而另一面略有凹陷。较短的两边中的一边相对较厚,并在其上有两道凹槽。推测这一甲板或覆于身躯前部两侧。还有一较小的卵圆状具龙骨脊的甲片(图7C, D), 为甲龙类中常见分布于身体背侧的甲片形态。龙骨脊偏向一侧, 而非位于甲片中轴; 腹侧视, 可见龙骨脊底面为长条状凹槽。在有些甲龙如*Antarctopelta* (Salgado and Gasparini, 2006: fig. 9A, B)中卵圆形的甲片中未见龙骨状突起, 而呈皱褶状的花式纹理。

还有3块标本代表了破裂的荐盾(图7E-J)。其中最大的一块(图7G, H)边缘可见破裂面。背视清晰可见大量甲片愈合形成的凹凸不平的表面。这些甲片大小不一,其中较大的龙骨脊长度约12 cm的有两个,6 cm的有两个,4 cm的有26个,1 cm的有22个。这些甲片排列紧密,分布不规律,不具有对称性,并且各突起之间接触平滑,未见缝合线。荐盾厚度不超过1 cm,腹视可见大小不一与背视突起不完全对应的凹陷。这种荐盾与其

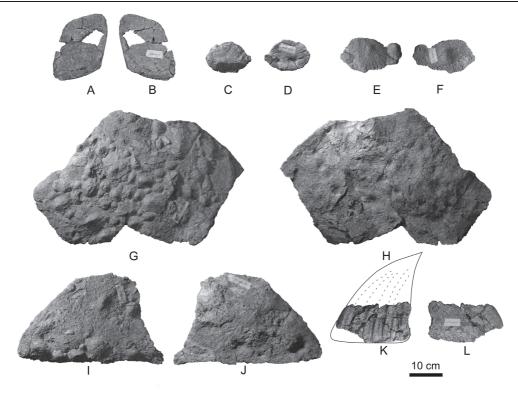


图 7 金城洮河龙甲板、甲片、荐盾和尾板

Fig. 7 Armors and sacral shield of *Taohelong jinchengensis* gen. et sp. nov. A, B. 甲板 a large dorsal armor; C, D. 甲片 a small dorsa armor; E, F. 破碎荐盾 broken sacral shield; G, H. 较完整一块荐盾 part of sacral shield; I, J. 较小的一块荐盾 part of sacral shield; K, L. 尾板 caudal armor; A, C, E, G, I, K. 背视 dorsal view; B, D, F, H, J, L. 腹视 ventral view

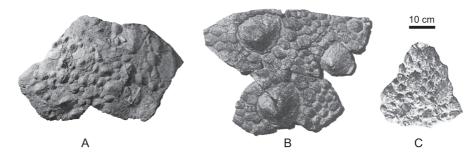
他多刺甲龙类的都不同,在Gastonia (Kirkland, 1998)和Polacanthus (Blows, 1987, 1996)中荐盾表面由小的突起围绕大的突起构成花样式构造(图8)。

较小的一块荐盾(图7I, J)背视同样可见大小不一的突起,但相对于较大的那块突起数量明显减少,分布较零散。其上有直径4 cm的突起5个,1 cm的4个。最小的那块荐盾碎片上的小突起呈锥形(图7E, F),与*Mymoorapelta*中覆于腰带之上的甲片相似(Kirkland 1998: fig.8.I)。

有一不全的尾板保存,其远端和基底缺失(图7K,L)。保存的部分薄而扁平,向远端尖灭。一侧面上可见波痕状脊,沿近端向远端延伸,而另一侧面平整。保存的近端底部未见凹槽。

3 分支系统分析

为了探明金城洮河龙的系统发育关系,我们进行了分支系统学分析。性状矩阵根据Thompson et al. (2012),该矩阵包括170个性状和52个分类单元。金城洮河龙中可见的



个性状分布见表1。运用TNT (Goloboff et al., 2008)软件1.1版本进行启发式搜寻,共发现了464个最简约树。树长(Tree Length) = 534, CI (一致性指数) = 0.343, RI (保留指数) = 0.665。根据464个最简约树得到的严格一致树和50%多数合意树见图9。

表 1 金城洮河龙性状在Thompson et al. (2012)性状矩阵中的分布 Table 1 Characters scores for *Taohelong jinchengensis* gen. et sp. nov. in the data matrix of

Thompson et al. (2012) Characters

在严格一致树中,洮河龙属于结节龙科成员,但结节龙科各成员之间的关系 不能区分开。在50%多数合意树中,洮河龙与*Polacanthus foxii* (Blows, 1987, 1996),

Peloroplites (Carpenter et al., 2008), Gastonia (Kirkland, 1998), Gargovleosaurus (Carpenter

et al., 1998)和Hoplitosaurus (Pereda-Suberbiola, 1994)被归入到多刺甲龙亚科,并与Polacanthus foxii (Blows, 1987, 1996)形成姐妹群关系。

4 讨论

State

金城洮河龙是亚洲发现的第一个多刺甲龙亚科甲龙。在此之前多刺甲龙类只发现于北美和欧洲的晚侏罗世-早白垩世,而且除了Peloroplites cedrimontanus发现于早白垩世的最晚期阿尔布期(Albian)之外,其余的多刺甲龙类都出自巴雷姆期(Barremian)或之前(Carpenter, 2012)。与我们的结论不同,Carpenter et al. (2008)将Peloroplites cedrimontanus归入结节龙类,而多刺甲龙类是基干的甲龙类。金城洮河龙因具有未穿孔的的髋臼窝,大面积愈合甲片形成的荐盾和不对称的三角形尾板被归入到多刺甲龙亚科中(图9,节点8)。在多刺甲龙亚科中,洮河龙和Polacanthus foxii是姐妹群(图9,节点9),并被两个共有裔征所支持:髂骨前突延伸方向与身体中轴夹角在10°~20°和髋臼后突相对于髋臼窝的直径较长。洮河龙又具有3个自有裔征:前中部尾椎神经孔呈倒立的梯形,髂骨前突外侧缘背视呈翻转"S"形,荐盾由大小不一排列无规则的甲片愈合而成。

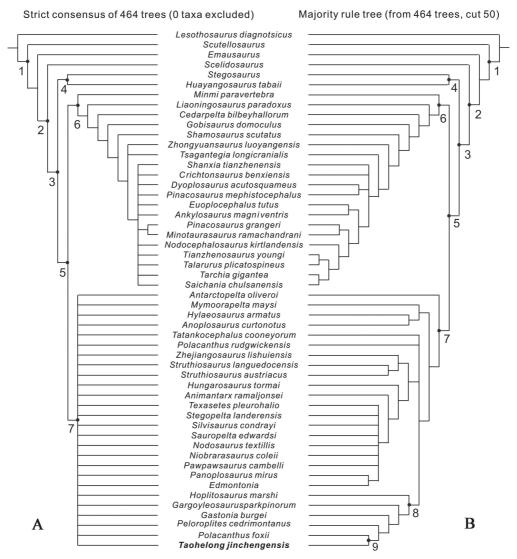


图 9 金城洮河龙的系统发育位置

分支图基于464个最简约树,A为严格一致树,B为50%多数合意树,其中节点1为有甲类,节点2为有甲超科,节点3为宽足类,节点4为剑龙类,节点5为甲龙类,节点6为甲龙科,节点7为结节龙科,节点8为多刺甲龙亚科,节点9表示洮河龙和Polacanthus foxii的姐妹群关系。多刺甲龙亚科(Polacanthinae)是包含Polacanthus foxii Owen, 1865而非Ankylosaurus magniventris Brown, 1908或Panoplosaurus mirus Lambe, 1919的最大包容分支

Fig. 9 Phylogenetic position of *Taohelong jinchengensis* gen. et sp. nov. based on 464 most parsimonious trees obtained in this study

A. strict consensus tree; B. 50% majority rule tree; 1. Thyreophora; 2. Thyreophoroidea; 3. Eurypoda;
 4. Stegosauria; 5. Ankylosauria; 6. Ankylosauridae; 7. Nodosauridae; 8. Polacanthinae; 9. sister group relationship between *Taohelong jinchengensis* and *Polacanthus foxii*. Polacanthinae is defined as the most inclusive clade containing *Polacanthus foxii* Owen, 1865 but not *Ankylosaurus magniventris* Brown 1908 or *Panoplosaurus mirus* Lambe, 1919

与洮河龙系统发育关系密切的英国的Polacanthus foxii (Blows, 1987)和北美的 Gastonia burgei (Kirkland, 1998)均发现于早白垩世巴雷姆期,表明产洮河龙的河口群的时代很可能与巴雷姆期相当,而且在这一时期东亚与其他大陆间的恐龙存在交流,这一时期的东亚并非孤立。这一结论也与对发现于河口群同一层位的禽龙类恐龙兰州龙(Lanzhousaurus magnidens)(You et al., 2005)的研究相一致;与兰州龙亲缘关系最近的是发现于北非早白垩世的Lurdusaurus arenatus (Taquet and Russell, 1999)。兰州龙和L. arenatus属非鸭嘴龙形类的禽龙类,而辽西义县组中的锦州龙(Jinzhousaurus yangi)(汪筱林、徐星, 2001)和发现于甘肃酒泉地区新民堡群中的马鬃龙(Equijubus normani)(You et al., 2003)、金塔龙(Jintasaurus meniscus)(You and Li, 2009b)和叙五龙(Xuwulong yueluni) (You et al., 2011)均属于较进步的鸭嘴龙超科(尤海鲁、罗哲西, 2008; McDonald et al., 2012)。

除兰州龙外兰州-民和盆地河口群还报道过两个基干巨龙形类蜥脚类恐龙: 刘家峡黄河巨龙(Huanghetitan liujiaxiaensis)(You et al., 2006)和炳灵大夏巨龙(Daxiatitan binglingi)(You et al., 2008)。最新研究表明刘家峡黄河巨龙和炳灵大夏巨龙与发现于河南汝阳盆地早白垩世晚期-晚白垩世早期的汝阳黄河巨龙(Huanghetitan ruyangensis)(Lü et al., 2007)、巨型汝阳龙(Ruyangosaurus gianteus)(Lü et al., 2009b)和史家沟岘山龙(Xianshanosaurus shijiagouensis)(Lü et al., 2009a)具有较近的亲缘关系,是较进步的巨龙形类(Titanosauriformes)(Mannion et al., 2013)。而发现于酒泉地区新民堡群中的戈壁巨龙(Gobititan shenzhouensis)(Wang et al., 2007)和桥湾龙(Qiaowanlong kangxii)(You and Li, 2009a)以及发现于山东蒙阴的盘足龙(Helopus zdanskyi)(Wiman, 1929)同属于盘足龙科(Euhelopodidae)(Mannion et al., 2013),发现于辽西义县组中的东北巨龙(Dongbeititan dongi)(Wang et al., 2007)属于更基干的巨龙形类(Mannion et al., 2013)。汝阳盆地还曾报道过一个结节龙类甲龙:洛阳中原龙(Zhongyuansaurus luoyangensis)(徐莉等, 2007)。然而,Carpenter et al. (2008)和Thompson et al. (2012)都指出中原龙应属甲龙科,这也与我们分支系统分析的结果一致。

综上所述,洮河龙是亚洲发现的第一个多刺甲龙亚科甲龙。它的发现再次表明兰州-民和盆地的河口群蕴含着一个丰富而独特的恐龙化石组合。

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